

**FILED**

APR 28 2009

RICHARD W. WIEKING  
CLERK, U.S. DISTRICT COURT  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA  
OAKLAND

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

CHANG

Plaintiff,

v.

WELLS FARGO & CO.

Defendants.

No. C 09-0216 CW

ORDER PROVIDING  
NOTICE TO PRO SE  
PLAINTIFF OF  
REQUIREMENTS FOR  
OPPOSING MOTION  
FOR SUMMARY  
JUDGMENT

Defendants have informed the Court of their intention to file a summary judgment motion in this case. If Defendants choose to file the motion, they must do so by serving Plaintiff with a notice of the motion and a copy of the motion, indicating the time of the scheduled hearing on the motion. They must do so at least 35 days before the date of the hearing. Plaintiff's opposition, including any supporting documents, must be filed by 21 days before the date of the hearing. Defendants' reply to Plaintiff's opposition, should they choose to file one, is due 14 days before the hearing.

The Ninth Circuit in Klinge v. Eikenberry, 849 F.2d 409, 411-12 (9th Cir. 1988), held that when a defendant in a case involving a pro se plaintiff moves for summary judgment, the district court must inform the plaintiff of his or her rights and

obligations under Rule 56 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. See also Rand v. Rowland, 154 F.3d 952 (9th Cir. 1998) (*en banc*) (the Klinge notice must be phrased in understandable language aimed at apprising plaintiff of rights and obligations under Rule 56).<sup>1</sup>

Rule 56 of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure governs summary judgment motions. A summary judgment motion is a request for an order of judgment, without a trial, in favor of the party bringing the motion, Defendants here. In such a motion, the party moving for summary judgment presents the facts that are not disputed and argues that these facts entitle it to judgment as a matter of law. In other words, Defendants will be arguing that there does not need to be a trial in the case against it because undisputed facts show

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<sup>1</sup>The advice required by the 9th Circuit in prisoner pro se cases is as follows:

The defendants have made a motion for summary judgment by which they seek to have your case dismissed. A motion for summary judgment under Rule 56 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure will, if granted, end your case.

Rule 56 tells you what you must do in order to oppose a motion for summary judgment. Generally, summary judgment must be granted when there is no genuine issue of material fact--that is, if there is no real dispute about any fact that would affect the result of your case, the party who asked for summary judgment is entitled to judgment as a matter of law, which will end your case. When a party you are suing makes a motion for summary judgment that is properly supported by declarations (or other sworn testimony), you cannot simply rely on what your complaint says. Instead, you must set out specific facts in declarations, depositions, answers to interrogatories, or authenticated documents, as provided in Rule 56(e), that contradict the facts shown in the defendant's declarations and documents and show that there is a genuine issue of material fact for trial. If you do not submit your own evidence in opposition, summary judgment, if appropriate, may be entered against you. If summary judgment is granted, your case will be dismissed and there will be no trial.

Rand, 154 F.3d at 963.

1 that they are entitled to a judgment in their favor.

2 The relevant parts of Rule 56 are as follows:

3 (c) Motion and Proceedings Thereon. The motion shall  
4 be served at least 10 days before the time fixed for the  
5 hearing. The adverse party prior to the day of hearing  
6 may serve opposing affidavits. The judgment sought shall  
7 be rendered forthwith if the pleadings, depositions,  
8 answers to interrogatories, and admissions on file,  
9 together with the affidavits, if any, show that there is  
no genuine issue as to any material fact and that the  
moving party is entitled to a judgment as a matter of law.  
A summary judgment, interlocutory in character, may be  
rendered on the issue of liability alone although there is  
a genuine issue as to the amount of damages.

10 . . . . .

11 (e) Form of Affidavits; Further Testimony; Defense  
12 Required. Supporting and opposing affidavits shall be  
13 made on personal knowledge, shall set forth such facts as  
14 would be admissible in evidence, and shall show  
15 affirmatively that the affiant is competent to testify to  
16 the matters stated therein. Sworn or certified copies of  
17 all papers or parts thereof referred to in an affidavit  
18 shall be attached thereto or served therewith. The court  
19 may permit affidavits to be supplemented or opposed by  
20 depositions, answers to interrogatories, or further  
21 affidavits. When a motion for summary judgment is made  
22 and supported as provided in this rule, an adverse party  
23 may not rest upon the mere allegations or denials of the  
24 adverse party's pleading, but the adverse party's  
25 response, by affidavits or as otherwise provided in this  
26 rule, must set forth specific facts showing that there is  
a genuine issue for trial. If the adverse party does not  
so respond, summary judgment, if appropriate, shall be  
entered against the adverse party.

27 . . . . .

28 (g) Affidavits Made in Bad Faith. Should it appear  
to the satisfaction of the court at any time that any of  
the affidavits presented pursuant to this rule are  
presented in bad faith or solely for the purpose of delay,  
the court shall forthwith order the party employing them  
to pay to the other party the amount of the reasonable  
expenses which the filing of the affidavits caused the  
other party to incur, including reasonable attorney's  
fees, and any offending party or attorney may be adjudged  
guilty of contempt.

Rule 56 (emphasis added).

1 Although the actual text of Rule 56, cited above, controls in  
2 any dispute as to its interpretation, the Court provides the  
3 following brief explanation of Plaintiff's rights and obligations  
4 under the Rule: If Plaintiff does not file an opposition  
5 supported by evidence, the Court may enter summary judgment in  
6 favor of Defendants. If Plaintiff does not contradict the  
7 Defendants' evidence with evidence of his or her own, the Court  
8 might take Defendants' evidence as true and enter judgment against  
9 Plaintiff on his or her claims against Defendants. Under Federal  
10 Rule of Civil Procedure 56(e), the following types of evidence may  
be submitted:

- 11 1. Statements made in the complaint if the complaint (a)  
12 was signed under penalty of perjury and (b) shows  
13 personal knowledge (i.e., "first-hand" or "non-hearsay"  
14 knowledge) of the matters stated;
- 15 2. Affidavits or declarations. Any person signing  
16 an affidavit or declaration must have personal knowledge  
17 of the facts stated. At the end of a declaration or  
18 affidavit, the document must state, "I declare under  
19 penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and  
20 correct," and be signed by the individual who has the  
21 required personal knowledge. Any declarations or  
affidavits that are unsigned will not be considered.
- 22 3. Copies of documents so long as they are submitted with  
23 proof that the records are what they purport to be.  
24 Specifically, Plaintiff must declare under penalty of  
25 perjury that the documents are true and correct copies  
26 of the documents, and must specify how the documents  
27 were obtained; and  
28

1 4. Transcripts of depositions, answers to interrogatories,  
2 or admissions obtained in this proceeding.

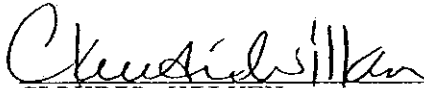
3 To defeat a summary judgment motion, Plaintiff must present  
4 evidence that, when viewed together with Defendants' evidence,  
5 convinces the Court that his or her claims should go to trial.

6 If Plaintiff has a good reason why facts are not available to  
7 him or her at the time required to oppose the summary judgment  
8 motion, the Court may consider a request to postpone ruling on the  
9 motion. To support such a request, Plaintiff must provide the  
10 Court and opposing counsel with an affidavit or declaration  
11 (signed under penalty of perjury) setting forth the reasons the  
12 facts are unavailable and indicating how those facts would support  
his or her claims.

13 Plaintiff is reminded that if he or she does not file and  
14 serve a written opposition with supporting documents or a request  
15 to postpone with a supporting affidavit or declaration, the Court  
16 may deem this failure to act to be consent to the granting of  
Defendants' summary judgment motion.

17 This notice shall constitute the only such notice from the  
18 Court concerning the Defendants' summary judgment motion. The  
19 Court will not provide any further information regarding the  
20 interpretation of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 56 and will not  
21 answer unsolicited questions about the applicable rules of  
22 procedure.

23 Dated:

24   
25 CLAUDIA WILKEN  
26 United States District Judge

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

CHANG et al,

Plaintiff,

v.

WELLS FARGO AND COMPANY et al,

Defendant.

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Case Number: CV09-00216 CW

**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

I, the undersigned, hereby certify that I am an employee in the Office of the Clerk, U.S. District Court, Northern District of California.

That on May 1, 2009, I SERVED a true and correct copy(ies) of the attached, by placing said copy(ies) in a postage paid envelope addressed to the person(s) hereinafter listed, by depositing said envelope in the U.S. Mail, or by placing said copy(ies) into an inter-office delivery receptacle located in the Clerk's office.

Gerard Chang  
232 Serrano Drive  
San Francisco, CA 94132

Dated: May 1, 2009

Richard W. Wicking, Clerk  
By: Sheilah Cahill, Deputy Clerk